

(*Crenichthys baileyi baileyi*) and Hiko White River springfish (*Crenichthys baileyi grandis*). This action is being taken because the one known population of the White River springfish and the single remaining population of the Hiko White River springfish are threatened by habitat alteration and the presence of exotic species, which compete with and prey upon the springfishes. These springfishes occur in remnant waters of the Pluvial White River system in eastern Nevada. The White River springfish is presently known to occur only in Ash Springs while the Hiko White River springfish, extirpated from Hiko Spring, now exists as a single, small population in Crystal Springs. These spring areas are located in the Pahranaagat Valley of Lincoln County, Nevada. This final rule implements Federal protection provided by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

DATES: The effective date of this rule is October 28, 1985.

ADDRESSES: The complete file for this rule is available for inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Suite 1692, Lloyd 500 Building, 500 NE. Multnomah Street, Portland, Oregon 97232.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Wayne S. White, Chief, Division of Endangered Species, at the above address (503/231-6131 or FTS 429-6131).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Crenichthys baileyi is one of the two species within the genus *Crenichthys*. Hubbs (1932) recognized the distinct qualities of these fishes when he described *Crenichthys* and *C. nevadae* from Railroad Valley in central Nevada. Distinctive characteristics of the genus include a lack of pelvic fins, uniserial bifid teeth, a long and coiled intestine, and restricted range. Fishes of the genus *Crenichthys* have been of particular scientific interest because of their adaptation to extremely high temperatures and low dissolved oxygen (Hubbs and Hettler 1964, Hubbs *et al.* 1967, Sumner and Sargent 1940).

Crenichthys baileyi is endemic to the remnant waters of the White River system in eastern Nevada. During pluvial times, 10,000 to 40,000 years ago, the White River was a much larger river that flowed into the Colorado River by way of the Virgin River (Hubbs and Miller 1948). As the White River desiccated in response to the more xeric Recent climate, the springfishes were restricted to remaining permanent waters, such as springs.

The White River springfish (*C. b. baileyi*) and Hiko White River springfish (*C. b. grandis*) were described by Williams and Wilde (1981) as two of five subspecies of *C. baileyi* restricted to the Pahranaagat Valley of Lincoln County. Both of these subspecies are threatened by habitat alteration, as well as the presence of exotic species, that are detrimental to the springfishes because of increased competition, predation, and parasitism (Hubbs and Deacon 1964, Wilson *et al.* 1966 Deacon 1979).

Habitats occupied by these taxa are extremely localized and vulnerable to alteration. During the past 20 years these habitats have been impounded to facilitate agricultural diversion and create recreational swimming facilities. Whereas historic records document the subspecies' presence in several areas (Gilbert 1893), recent investigations (Courtenay *et al.* ms.) indicate the current absence from formerly occupied habitats and/or a severe reduction in numbers. The White River springfish is presently found in a single, small locality (surface area less than 2 acres) used by the public as a swimming facility and principally occupied by exotic fishes.

The Hiko White River springfish was extirpated from one of its two known habitats in 1967 when exotic game fishes gained entrance resulting from upstream migration. Efforts to restock the springfish in Hiko Spring have occurred in recent years; the long-term viability of this population is, however, questionable. The remaining population is extremely small (less than 100 individuals) and threatened by the presence of exotic fishes, such as the convict cichlid (*Cichlasoma nigrofasciatum*) and mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*).

On December 30, 1982, the Service published a Review of Vertebrate Wildlife (47 FR 58454) and included the White River springfish and the Hiko White River springfish as category 1 species. Category 1 indicates that the Service has substantial information to support the biological appropriateness of listing the species as threatened or endangered.

On April 12, 1983, the Service received a petition from the Desert Fishes Council requesting that the White River springfish and the Hiko White River springfish, along with 15 other fish species, be added to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife. The Service published in the *Federal Register* (48 FR 27273) on June 14, 1983, a finding that the petition presented substantial information and that the petitioned action may be warranted. The

50 CFR Part 17

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Rule To Determine Endangered Status and Critical Habitat for the White River Springfish and the Hiko White River Springfish

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Service determines endangered status and critical habitat for the White River springfish

Service proposal to list these two springfishes as endangered species with critical habitat on May 7, 1984 (49 FR 19360), constituted the required 1-year finding in accordance with Section 4(b)(3)(B)(ii) of the Act.

Summary of Comments and Recommendations

In the May 7, 1984, proposed rule (49 FR 19360) and associated notifications, all interested parties were requested to submit factual reports or information that might contribute to the development of a final rule. Appropriate State agencies, county governments, Federal agencies, scientific organizations, and other interested parties were contacted and requested to comment. Newspaper notices of the proposal were published in *The Lincoln County Record* on June 14, 1984, the *Ely Daily Times* on June 12, 1984, and the *Las Vegas Review-Journal* on June 13, 1984.

A total of 14 written comments were received and are discussed below. Local interest in the proposal by Pahranaagat Valley landowners led the Service to hold a public meeting in Alamo, Nevada during the comment period. Shortly after this meeting was scheduled, Mr. Kay Wright, Chairman of the Hiko Spring Water Board, also requested a public hearing. Mr. Wright was informed of the public meeting and later decided to withdraw his request.

Comments about the proposal were basically split into two areas: the listing of these springfishes as endangered species and the designation of critical habitat. Five comments supported the listing as well as the designation of critical habitat, three comments opposed only the designation of critical habitat, and six were noncommittal, but voiced concerns about the impact such designation may have on private activities on private lands.

Mr. William A. Molini, Director, Nevada Department of Wildlife; Mr. Keith Whipple, Chairman, Lincoln County Conservation District; and Mr. E.P. Pister, Executive Secretary, Desert Fishes Council, opposed designation of critical habitat. These negative comments were not reflected, however, in recommendations for listing the two species as endangered. Director Molini concurred with the proposal to list the springfishes as endangered, but stated concern that a critical habitat designation on private lands would arouse animosity and direct unfavorable attention to the fishes. Mr. Pister also concurred with the listing, but commented that designating critical habitat for these springfishes may adversely effect the springfishes because they occupy extremely

restricted habitats where extirpation could occur from a single malicious act. Mr. Whipple expressed concern that Federal designation of private lands as critical habitat acts to identify parcels where private activities cannot occur and sites that will be future acquisitions, possibly by condemnation, by the Federal Government. The Service responds that critical habitat is designated to advise Federal agencies of the need for special care in particular areas that are essential to the conservation of listed species. Designation of critical habitat does not affect State, local government, or individual actions unless an activity is funded or permitted by the Federal Government. The Service has no intention of condemning land or waters for these springfishes. Should any acquisitions occur, they will proceed with full consent of the involved parties. The Service believes that the potential for adverse effects resulting from critical habitat designations does not outweigh the potential benefits, or protections, that arise from the designations.

Comments that stated concerns, but neither objections to, nor concurrence with, the proposal, were received from Congresswoman Barbara Vucanovich, Bank of America, Mr. Mitchell Hunt, Nevada State Division of Historical Preservation and Archaeology, and Mr. Kay Wright. Congresswoman Vucanovich requested that local economic opportunities be given adequate consideration when species are listed as threatened or endangered and critical habitats are designated, and that local interests also be given adequate time to comment on Service proposals. The 1982 Amendments to the Act require that determinations to list a species as threatened or endangered be based solely on the best available scientific and commercial information about the species. Economic impacts are not allowed to be considered in making a listing determination. The Act specifies, however, that the economic impact of designating a particular area as critical habitat must be considered. An economic analysis for the designation of critical habitat has been prepared with this rule and concludes that designation of critical habitat will not affect or be affected by small entities. A copy of this document is available from the Office of Endangered Species, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. The Service has actively sought public comment regarding the subject proposal. Letters and copies of the proposal were sent to each individual owning land within the proposed critical habitat; notification of

the proposal was published in local and regional newspapers. Shortly following the *Federal Register* publication of the proposal, the Service voluntarily organized a public meeting and presented the proposal to interested citizens while the formal comment period was open.

The Bank of America asked what intentions the Service has for the Burns Ranch, and made notification that it holds the subject property in trust and must, therefore, approve any action that adversely affects this trust. Service plans for the Burns Ranch presently include only an interest in being provided access onto the land to monitor springfish populations. The aquatic habitat occurring on this ranch is currently habitat for the listed endangered Pahranaagat roundtail chub (*Gila robusta jordanii*); anticipated activities for springfish are not different than those anticipated for this chub. The Service recognizes the responsibility the Bank of America has to the Burns Ranch and will respect this during future programs.

Mr. Hunt expressed concern that finalization of the proposal would prohibit recreational activities in and around the Ash Springs Resort. The Service does not believe these activities presently conflict with programs required to conserve the species. Therefore, no change is believed necessary.

The Nevada State Division of Historical Preservation and Archaeology requested that it be permitted to comment on any management activities that might disturb land surrounding spring habitats. The Service has planned no management activities that might disturb land surrounding spring habitats. Should any such activities be planned in the future, the Service will make the proper notifications.

The Nevada Department of Wildlife Director, William Molini, stated concerns about taxonomy of the two springfishes by noting that a difference in head length of 0.1 mm is possibly not significant enough to warrant subspecific distinction between the two Pahranaagat Valley springfishes. The Service responds that taxonomic distinction of these two subspecies is not based solely on the differences in head size; Williams and Wilde (1981) also noted statistically significant differences between the two forms in least bony interorbital length and caudal peduncle length, and differences in the number of dorsal and anal fin rays. The differences they recorded are within the range of difference accepted by taxonomists to distinguish unique

subspecies of fish (Hubbs and Hubbs 1953).

The proposed listing action was supported by the Nevada Department of Wildlife, Nevada Division of State Parks, Defenders of Wildlife, American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, and Desert Fishes Council. Additional information regarding the proposal was presented by Mr. Edwin Higbee, lifetime resident of the Pahranaagat Valley; Mr. Thomas Baugh, Research Associate, Endangered Fishes Research Center, University of Nevada at Las Vegas; Dr. Walter R. Courtenay, Jr., Chairman, American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, Environmental Quality Committee; and Mr. Edwin P. Pister, Executive Secretary, Desert Fishes Council.

Mr. Higbee stated that during the past 15 years he has observed a decreased number of springfish and increasing abundance of introduced fishes in the Pahranaagat River through the Burns Ranch. Mr. Baugh enclosed data collected from Crystal Spring during 1983 and 1984 showing that the Hiko White River springfish occurs in exceedingly low numbers; 21 were captured during 65 hours of trapping effort within an area less than one-half acre. Dr. Courtenay submitted a manuscript, recently accepted for publication by the *Southwestern Naturalist*, entitled "Comparative Status of Fishes Along the Course of the Pluvial White River, Nevada." Data summarized in this paper show the absence of springfish in Hiko Spring, and the comparatively small extant populations in Crystal and Ash Springs. Mr. Pister submitted the same manuscript submitted by Dr. Courtenay.

Summary of Factors Affecting the Species

After a thorough review and consideration of all information available, the Service has determined that the White River springfish and Hiko White River springfish should be classified as endangered species. Procedures found at Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) and regulations promulgated to implement the listing provisions of the Act (codified at 50 CFR Part 424) were followed. A species may be determined to be an endangered or threatened species due to one or more of the five factors described in Section 4(a)(1). These factors and their application to the White River springfish (*Crenichthys baileyi baileyi*) and Hiko White River springfish (*Crenichthys baileyi grandis*) are as follows:

A. *The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of their habitat or range.* Habitats occupied by these two species have been extensively altered to enhance irrigation practices and provide for public recreation. These activities have changed the character of aquatic environments by eliminating bordering and aquatic vegetation, eliminating aquatic habitat by diverting the entire flow of some streams into pipes or cement canals, and seasonally manipulating water within stream channels to facilitate irrigation. These activities effectively reduce the amount of available habitat as well as reduce invertebrate populations utilized for food by the two fishes.

Exotic species introduced into the Pahranaagat Valley during the past 50 years have effectively reduced populations of the springfishes through competition for food and space, and by predation (Courtenay *et al.* ms). All of these factors have combined to eliminate one Hiko White River springfish population and reduce the only remaining population to dangerously low numbers. The only population of White River springfish declined between 1965 and 1980, but has slightly rebounded since this time (Courtenay *et al.* ms). This population, however, remains small and its occupied habitat is estimated as covering less than two acres.

B. *Overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes.* None apparent.

C. *Disease or predation.* Wilson *et al.* (1966) identified diseases affecting native springfish (*Crenichthys baileyi moapae*) and Moapa dace (*Moapa coriacea*) within the Moapa Valley of southern Nevada. These diseases are not naturally known within populations of native fishes, but are common among fishes frequently utilized by aquarists and introduced into Pahranaagat Valley aquatic habitats. These diseases may be reducing viability and/or causing mortality within White River springfish and Hiko White River springfish populations.

Predation has effected the demise of one Hiko White River springfish population. Williams and Wilde (1981) correlated the disappearance of this population with introduction of largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*).

D. *The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms.* The State of Nevada lists the entire White River springfish species (*Crenichthys baileyi*) as rare. However, this action does not provide habitat protection to the species

on Federal land, or from federally funded or approved projects on private land.

E. *Other natural or manmade factors affecting their continued existence.* The introduction of exotic organisms, particularly fishes, into springfish habitats has reduced or eliminated populations through competition for food and/or space, and by direct predation (Deacon 1979, Courtenay *et al.* ms).

The Service has carefully assessed the best scientific and commercial information available regarding the past, present, and future threats faced by these species in determining to make this rule final. Based on this evaluation, the preferred action is to list the White River springfish and Hiko White River springfish as endangered, each with critical habitat. Endangered status is appropriate because of the restricted and reduced range of these species. If not listed, the threats to these fishes and their remaining habitat could cause the extinction of both species. Thus, endangered status is appropriate at this time. An explanation of the critical habitat designation is presented in the "Critical Habitat" section of this rule.

Critical Habitat

Critical habitat, as defined by Section 3 of the Act means: (i) The specific areas within the geographical area occupied by a species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the Act, on which are found those physical or biological features (I) essential to the conservation of the species and (II) that may require special management considerations or protection, and (ii) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by a species at the time it is listed, upon a determination that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

Section 4(a)(3) of the Act requires that critical habitat be designated to the maximum extent prudent and determinable concurrently with the determination that a species is endangered or threatened. Critical habitat being designated for the White River springfish includes Ash Springs and its associated outflow in Pahranaagat Valley, Lincoln County, Nevada. Critical habitat being designated for the Hiko White River springfish includes Crystal and Hiko Springs and their associated open outflows in Pahranaagat Valley, Lincoln County, Nevada. Technical corrections have been made in the final rule to define accurately the location of Crystal Springs and associated outflows.

The areas designated as critical habitat for these two species satisfy all

known criteria for their ecological, behavioral, and physiological requirements. The White River springfish still reproduces successfully in the source spring area of Ash Springs. The Hiko White River springfish, now extirpated from Hiko Spring, is known to occur only in Crystal Springs although its numbers there are reduced.

The most critical elements to survival of the springfishes are the consistent quality and quantity of springflows. The critical habitats include the springs and associated outflows that are the only known habitats for these fishes. The critical habitats also include land areas immediately surrounding these aquatic habitats. These land areas provide vegetative cover that contributes to the uniform water conditions preferred by the springfishes and provides habitat for insects and other invertebrates which constitute a substantial portion of their diet. The maintenance of these riparian areas is essential to the conservation of the species.

Section 4(b)(8) requires, for any proposed or final regulation that designates critical habitat, a brief description and evaluation of those activities (public or private) which may adversely modify such habitat or may be affected by such designation. Activities that may adversely affect the critical habitats of the White River springfish and Hiko White River springfish include pollution of the springwater, introduction of exotic species, excessive mining of water from nearby aquifers, and further physical modifications of Ash, Hiko, or Crystal Springs, such as channelization and diversion of springflows or clearing of the surrounding vegetation.

Approximately 0.1 acre of proposed critical habitat for the White River springfish is located on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). This area is within the Pahrangat East Grazing Allotment. If BLM determined that fencing was required to protect these springs and their flows, approximately 200-300 feet of fence would be required at a cost of \$0.43 per linear foot, and would result in a decrease of 0.002 Animal Unit Months (AUMs). The cost of fencing would be approximately \$129, and the loss of annual grazing fees from the reduction in AUMs would be less than \$0.03. BLM is presently involved in minimal activity within the proposed critical habitat. BLM's planning process identifies that a Habitat Management Plan (HMP) and Recreational Management Plan (RMP) will be prepared for this area in the future. These management plans are

expected to be compatible with the critical habitat designation.

The remaining 11.9 acres of proposed critical habitat for the White River springfish consists of private land. Uses within this area include recreational swimming and grazing cattle on pastureland. There is no known involvement of Federal funds or permits for activities within this area. Present uses are considered suitable for conservation of this species. In addition, any conservation efforts by the private landowners would be voluntary.

Approximately 7 acres of privately owned land are proposed as critical habitat for the Hiko White River springfish. There is no known involvement of Federal funds or permits for these private lands. Any conservation efforts by the private landowners would be voluntary.

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has funded some irrigation projects in the Pahrangat Valley in the past, but there is little opportunity for additional SCS projects in the area. SCS has informed the Service that it does not anticipate any SCS projects that might affect or be affected by the critical habitat designation in the foreseeable future.

Environmental and other benefits may accrue from the designations of critical habitat for the Hiko White River and White River springfishes. No quantifiable estimate of the magnitude of the environmental or other benefits that may accrue from the critical habitat designations, however, can be developed at this time. Difficulties in estimating these benefits stem from: (1) Uncertainties about the nature and extent of the possible additional protection for the two springfishes that might result from the critical habitat designations; and (2) difficulties inherent in developing units of measure that adequately represent the social value of identifying, protecting, and conserving critical habitat for these fish species. No estimate of the number of persons, entities, species, or ecosystems that will be spared adverse effects by these designations of critical habitat can be developed at this time. In addition, no measure of the reduction in risk of ecosystem and species loss could be developed, although such benefits may result from the critical habitat designations and may be substantial.

Section 4(b)(2) of the Act requires the Service to consider economic and other impacts of designating a particular area as critical habitat. The Service has considered these critical habitat designations in light of the economic

and other information obtained through the comment process and concludes that no adjustment of the proposed critical habitat is warranted.

Available Conservation Measures

Conservation measures provided to species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act include recognition, recovery actions, requirements for Federal protection, and prohibitions against certain practices. Recognition through listing encourages and results in conservation actions by Federal, State, and private agencies, groups and individuals. The Endangered Species Act provides for possible land acquisition and cooperation with the States and requires that recovery actions be carried out for all listed species. Such actions are initiated by the Service following listing. The protection required of Federal agencies and the prohibitions against taking and harm are discussed, in part, below.

Section 7(a) of the act, as amended, requires Federal agencies to evaluate their actions with respect to any species that is proposed or listed as endangered or threatened and with respect to its critical habitat, if any is designated. Regulations implementing this interagency cooperation provision of the Act are codified at 50 CFR Part 402 and are now under revision (see proposal at 48 FR 29990; June 29, 1983). Section 7(a)(2) requires Federal agencies to ensure that activities they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or to destroy or adversely modify its critical habitat. If a Federal action may affect a listed species or its critical habitat, the responsible Federal agency must enter into formal consultation with the Service. With respect to the White River and Hiko White River springfishes, there are currently no known Federal activities believed to be affected by the listing or designation of critical habitat. However, actions that may occur in the future have been outlined above in the "Critical Habitat" section of this rule.

The Act and implementing regulations found at 50 CFR 17.21 set forth a series of general prohibitions and exceptions that apply to all endangered wildlife. These prohibitions, in part, make it illegal for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to take, import or export, ship in interstate commerce in the course of a commercial activity, or sell or offer for sale in interstate or foreign commerce any listed species. It also is illegal to possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, or

ship any such wildlife that had been taken illegally. Certain exceptions apply to agents of the Service and State conservation agencies.

Permits may be issued to carry out otherwise prohibited activities involving endangered wildlife species under certain circumstances. Regulations governing permits are at 50 CFR 17.22. Such permits are available for scientific purposes, to enhance the propagation or survival of the species, and/or for incidental take in connection with otherwise lawful activities.

National Environmental Policy Act

The Fish and Wildlife Service has determined that an Environmental Assessment, as defined under authority of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, need not be prepared in connection with regulations adopted pursuant to section 4(a) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. A notice outlining the Service's reasons for this determination was published in the Federal Register on October 25, 1983 (48 FR 49244).

Regulatory Flexibility Act and Executive Order 12291

The Department of the Interior has determined that designation of critical habitat for these species will not constitute a major action under Executive Order 12291 and certifies that this designation will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*).

Based on BLM's current management and proposed HMP and RMP, the absence of current or planned SCS projects, and the unquantifiable benefits that may result from the critical habitat designations, it is not expected that any significant economic or other impacts will result from the critical habitat designations on Federal land. In

addition, there is no known involvement of Federal funds or permits for the private land proposed as critical habitat. Therefore, no significant economic impacts are expected to result from the designation of critical habitat on either Federal or private lands. This determination is based on a Determination of Effects that is available from the Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Suite 1692, Lloyd 500 Building, 500 NE Multnomah Street, Portland, Oregon 97232.

Literature Cited

Courtenay, W.R., Jr., J.E. Deacon, D.W. Sada, R.C. Allan, and G.L. Vinyard. Ms. Comparative status of fishes along the course of the pluvial White River, Nevada. Deacon, J.E. 1979. Endangered and threatened fishes of the West. Gt. Basin Nat. Mem. 3:41-64.
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States. In: The Great Basin, with emphasis on glacial and postglacial times. Bull. Univ. Utah 38:17-166.
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 Wilson, B.L., J.E. Deacon, and W.G. Bradley. 1966. Parasitism in the fishes of the Moapa River, Clark County, Nevada. Trans. California Nevada Sec. Wildl. Soc. 1966:12-23.

Author

The primary author of this final rule is Donald W. Sada, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Great Basin Complex, Reno, Nevada 89502 (702/784-5227 or FTS 470-5227).

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 17

Endangered and threatened wildlife, Fish, Marine mammals, Plants (agriculture).

Regulations Promulgation

PART 17—[AMENDED]

Accordingly, Part 17, Subchapter B of Chapter I, Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, is amended as set forth below:

1. The authority citation for Part 17 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Pub. L. 93-205, 87 Stat. 884; Pub. L. 94-359, 90 Stat. 911; Pub. L. 95-632, 92 Stat. 3751; Pub. L. 96-159, 93 Stat. 1225; Pub. L. 97-304, 96 Stat. 1411 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

2. Amend § 17.11(h) by adding the following, in alphabetical order under "Fishes," to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife:

§ 17.11 Endangered and threatened wildlife.

* * * * *
 (h) * * *

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Fishes							
Springfish, Hiko White River	<i>Crenichthys baileyi grandis</i>	U.S.A. (NV)	Entire	E	206	17.95(e)	NA
Springfish, White River	<i>Crenichthys baileyi baileyi</i>	U.S.A. (NV)	Entire	E	206	17.95(e)	NA

3. Amend § 17.95(e) by adding critical habitat for the Hiko White River springfish as follows: (The position of this entry under § 17.95(e) will follow the same alphabetical sequence as the species occurs in § 17.11.)

§ 17.95 Critical habitat—fish and wildlife.

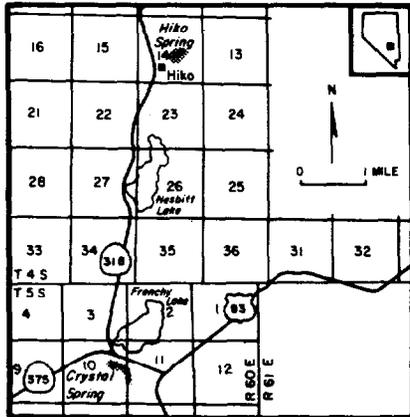
(e) * * *

Hiko White River Springfish (*Crenichthys baileyi grandis*).

Nevada, Lincoln County. Each of the following springs and outflows plus surrounding land areas for a distance of 50 feet from these springs and outflows:

Hiko Spring and associated outflows within T4S, R60E, SW¼ of NE¼ Sec. 14 and NW¼ of SE¼ Sec. 14.

Crystal Springs and associated outflows within T5S, R60E, all of NE¼ of Sec. 10 and NE¼ of SE¼ Sec. 10, SW¼ of NW¼ Sec. 11 and NW¼ of SW¼ Sec. 11.



Known constituent elements include warmwater springs and their outflows and surrounding land areas that provide vegetation for cover and habitat for insects and other invertebrates on which the species feeds.

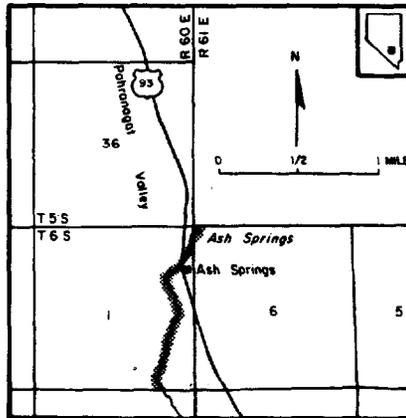
4. Amend § 17.95(e) by adding critical habitat for the White River springfish as follows: (The position of this entry under § 17.95(e) will follow the same sequence as the species occurs in § 17.11.)

§ 17.95 Critical habitat—fish and wildlife.

(e) * * *

White River Springfish (*Crenichthys baileyi baileyi*).

Nevada, Lincoln County. Ash Springs and associated outflows plus surrounding land areas for a distance of 50 feet from the springs and outflows within the following areas: T6S, R60E, E½ of E½ Sec. 1 and T6S, R61E, NW¼ of NW¼ Sec. 8.



Known constituent elements include warmwater springs and their outflows and surrounding land areas that provide vegetation for cover and habitat for insects and other invertebrates on which the species feeds.

Dated: August 22, 1985.

P. Daniel Smith,
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 85-23074 Filed 9-26-85; 8:45 am]

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